

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION.

Fifth Year. No. 11.

TEN WEEKS FOR
TEN CENTS.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1902.

FIFTY CENTS
PER ANNUM.

Whole No. 215.

Under Socialism there would be no commercial overrunning of the profession, and more time also could be devoted to individual study.

WHY PHYSICIANS SHOULD BE SOCIALISTS.

Dr. Alfred Russell Wallace, in his remarkable book, *THE WONDERFUL CENTURY*, summing up the scientific achievements and failures of the nineteenth century, devotes a hundred pages or more to an attempt to prove that vaccination is a delusion. The arguments derive their force chiefly from statistics. His method is right in so far as it goes; but the overwhelmingness of statistics is not final unless the causes back of them are absolute. Without the inclusion of profit-seeking as a determining factor, the logic of the table of figures is nerveless and hulking; and it can only

"skin and filth the ludicrous place;
Whiles rank corruption, mining all within,
Infects unseen."

In the matter of vaccination statistics are worthless when it can be shown that, for some reason or other, the operative procedure in the given cases failed of scientific accuracy.

Now, the average fee for vaccinating is fifty cents. When smallpox appears in a town, scores of persons hurry to the physician's office. His ante-room is crowded with men, women and children. The majority of them he has never seen in a professional way prior to their visit. He cannot afford the time to make an individual examination of each man, woman and child for such a small fee. A man comes into the office and is told to roll up his sleeve. It is likely that the man has not had a bath in a fortnight. Renal and hepatic elimination, on this particular day, may be at their lowest point of efficiency; and the colon and entire intestinal tract may be loaded down with the septic by-products of a week. Perhaps gonorrhoea or syphilis is present, or some form of exanthemata. The exudates from that great branch of the sewer-system of the body, the skin, are caught up with the virus over the area of its introduction and sent back into the general circulation. The man is physically unprepared for vaccination and, in all probability, septicæmæ will follow. To maintain an unbroken chain of asepsis in the rush of men, women and children at fifty cents per capita would be almost impossible and impracticable.

As a matter of necessity, the person to be vaccinated ought to visit the doctor's office for two or three days before the operation. As thorough an examination should be made of him as that required for insurance in the most exacting companies. He should be brought as near as possible to the norms of physical well-being in all the functions of his body; and the vaccination should be done under perfectly aseptic conditions. But since a physician's living expenses and the cost of keeping abreast of his profession are far in excess of the layman's estimate thereof, he could not well do all this for less than eight or ten dollars the case. Manifestly, however, the majority of the working people cannot pay so high a fee; and the consequence is that they must run their chances of swollen arms, blood-poisoning and death.

No right-minded physician, true to the spirit of the ancient Aesculapian Oath, would willingly make any distinctions between rich and poor. If he could help himself; but much distressingly concrete things as bread and meat, clothes, fuel, lights, office-rent, books, instruments and the like have to be obtained in the fierce competition of the day; and the doctor must, perforce, give the larger services where the bigger fee is to be had. Among the poor, for lack of money, he is always worsted in his fight with the White Plague. Many tenement-houses are literally alive with tubercle bacilli, as Flick has shown, family after family inhabiting them fall victims to the dread tubercular bacilli. Often poverty compels the toilers to huddle together in close, ill-ventilated rooms where the reeking air would not suffice for a babe in arms. Dr. William F. Waugh reports some startling effects of such housing: "The most remarkable cases of galloping consumption I have ever known were in four men who occupied a very small bedroom. One became tuberculous and split all over the floor, walls and bed. Two of the others were attacked, and died, one in six weeks, the other in four days. The lungs were crowded with tubercles to an incredible extent" (*Diseases of the Respiratory Organs, Part I.*) The same high authority postulates as essentials of treatment that "the consumptives should use a portable aspidur. The spit should be burnt; chemical disinfectants are less certain. The feces and urine should be passed into a vessel containing freshly made whitewash, and allowed to stand an hour before emptying. When the patient vacates his apartments, by death or otherwise, the disinfection should be as thorough as possible, the most satisfactory method being to burn down the house. For this reason it is advisable that such cases live in inexpensive houses, of wood or of corrugated iron, with the simplest furniture. No person should occupy the same bed as the consumptive, and the children of such patients should be taken to another residence, if possible.

How many wage-earners have the leisure, the knowledge and the means to carry out all these requirements? The paucity of their economic resources and the adverse influences of their surroundings are against them. The shop girl, with a patty three or four dollars a week, cannot go to a climate in which "the sun spends the most time in the open air. An equable climate, without sudden changes of extreme heat or cold, with a maximum of sunny days, with a dry atmosphere and a free circulation of air" is as much beyond her reach as the North Pole. While strength remains to her she must go on working or harter her sickly body for bread in the poor-house or brothel. Even, if through some act of charity, she does succeed in getting to Arizona, New Mexico or Colorado, is she to find suitable employment in places where almost every boarding-house has the ominous sign, "No Consumptives Taken"?

What can the physician do in such cases but resign himself to the inevitable, the while he knows that a human life might be saved or comfortably prolonged, if the industrial conditions of that girl had been such as to give her the full profit of her toil in the past? Of what avail is all his medical cleverness against the pitifully insufficient nourishment, the cheap, half-poisoned food, the over-worked bodies, the toil-blotted brains, and the unhygienic habits of the workers in sweatshops and factories? What can he do to save the child-slaves in the sweatshops and cotton-mills when their weakened tissues are in the clutch of scarlet fever, meningitis, or diphtheria? When the pregnant woman, in order to eke out the family wage, is toiling long hours over the wash-tub, breathing in the foul atmosphere of steaming clothes, and wasting the strength which should go to the development of the foetus, of what use is it for the physician to tell her that she must not work so hard when to stop work would mean starvation for her and her children? Is not his practice of medicine in all these cases palliative rather than curative and constructive?

In studying the etiology of diseases, the physician is always brought into contact with environmental causes as well as with those of heredity. He has to deal with alcoholism, for instance; and he learns that among the poor the predisposing influences are brutally in evidence. A lack of neutral equilibrium and nutrition is felt and a desire for some stimulative and stimulant is experienced which is usually satisfied by the exhibition of whisky or rum. Boys are reared without enough food of the proper kind and, as a consequence, no great reserve of strength is accumulated when they reach manhood. They go out to

By the Rev. Father Thomas J. Haggerty.

"Is there not some terrible injustice in the distribution of wealth which dooms the working class to poverty . . . which robs them—the actual producers—of the wealth which they create; and which leaves them unable freely to secure the advantages and skill of science when their lives are in danger?"

"The same profit-mongering which militates against the effective practice of medicine operates against the safety of human life in a thousand different ways . . . The mainspring of these evils is profit; and their only solution lies in Socialism."

work and, not having sufficient vitality and muscular energy, they cannot meet the nervous tension of exhausting toil and naturally turn to intoxicants for relief. (Cf. Dr. James C. Wilson in *Pepper's System of Medicine*, vol. v., pp. 574-78.)

Out of the same unjust economic conditions grow the criminals who, had their environment and inheritance been different, would be useful members of society. "When we consider the early surroundings (unhygienic conditions, nicotine-parenthes, etc.) of the criminal, where he may begin vice as soon as consciousness awakes, malformations, due to neglect and rough treatment, are not surprising. Yet cranial malformations may be frequently due to osteological conditions. But here, still, hereditary influence and surrounding conditions in early life exert their power. Many are scrofulous and rachitic, which affection modify the osteological structure. In its turn the cranium forces the brain to a reduction in its development, and in general nutritional perturbations cause irremediable troubles in the brain." MacDonald, *Criminology*, Part I, ch. ii., p. 56.)

In spite of all the science in the world, so long as economic inequalities exist these evils will continue. While the mass are kept in the bondage of wage-slavery and the few confiscate the fruits of their production, the toilers will be held prisoners in a disease and crime breeding environment. So long as men are permitted to make merchandise out of the brain and muscle of their fellow-men, the avenues of life will be blocked with the wreckage of humanity and the most sacred things sacrificed to the Demon of Profit. So long as the stoic products of labor are used to swindle the infants of the rich in thousand-dollar gowns, the cradle song of the poor will be a hopeless dirge:

"Hush! I cannot hear to see thee!
Stretch thy tiny hands in vain:
Dear, I have no bread to give thee,
Nothing, child, to ease thy pain!
When God sent thee first to bless me,
Proud and thankful too was I:
Now, my darling, I, thy mother,
Almost long to see the die."

Is there not some terrible injustice in the distribution of wealth which dooms the working class to poverty; which binds them, Prometheus-like, to the treadmill of hopeless labor?

"In darkness, and amid the many shapes
Of joyless daylight!"

which robs them—the actual producers—of the wealth which they create; and when their lives are in danger? Is there not something radically wrong in our social system when the physician's best efforts are nullified by the wretchedly unhealthy environment of the slums into which so many workers are driven by starvation wages?

In the face of these tragic things the physician is helpless. Nay more: even in his practice among the middle class and the better paid workmen he is hampered by the mad profit-seeking of competition. If he has a dozen calls to make between office hours, he is in a hurry to get through with them in order to get back to the patients who may be waiting for him in the office. If he neglects his office patients, some other doctor will get them, and he will lose the fees. He goes into a house, therefore, makes a diagnosis, writes a prescription, gives directions, and hastens on to the next case. It may be that the first case is one which requires his presence and watchfulness for hours instead of minutes; but he can not afford to stay. For want of his cool judgment at a critical moment a life may be lost which such powerful alkaloids as glonoin, posited to physiologic effect by a master hand, might have saved.

From the profit point of view the profession of medicine is overcrowded, while from the point of view of the actual needs of the common people there are not half enough physicians intelligently and fully to take care of the sick. At the Fiftieth Anniversary meeting of the American Medical Association Dr. Ingalls of the Rush Medical College objected to the admission of three institutions on the ground that one of the applicants was under the control of a religious body and that the other two were night colleges. There was a persistent rumor to the effect that the Rush faculty wanted to keep poor men out of the profession; and that they were trying to make the having of at least \$5000 a prerequisite to becoming a student of medicina in the college. The motive behind such an attempt is not one of disinterested regard for the good of the profession and the better serving of the people, but a desire for larger profits by limiting the number of practitioners.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, in recognition of the fat job given Chief Sargent, slobbed all over Roosevelt at their Chattanooga convention and made him an honorary member, giving him a chance to befool labor in the next election as a bearer of a union card, and to Roosevelt made the boy a speech—of those ponderous combinations of ignorance and foxiness that presidents always give out, and what did he say? Here it is: "Paste it in your hat."

Delegates to the Milwaukee Federated Trades' Council are still much amused at the introduction of Democratic speakers at the opposition Labor day picnic. The only ostensible reason for opposition to the Federated Trades' Council was the cry that it discussed politics (Socialism) in its meetings. And then the opposition herded its dupes at Schlitz park and let Demagogue Rose, the capitalist side partner of the street car company, loose on them, and followed it up by springing Democratic candidate Donovan, a henchman of the majority's. Some of the dupes must have got their eyes open!

We confess to being somewhat puzzled at seeing the Labor day Toiler of Terre Haute, Ind., teeming with pictures and "write-ups" of local Republican and Democratic candidates for places at the pie-counter. Is this the mission of a progressive labor paper or is it an attempt to substitute a disreputable brand of "immediate demands" for the kind that are good enough for such a state as Wisconsin, for instance?

A new cause for hatred of the labor unions and Socialists has developed. It is largely the contributions of unions and Socialists that enables the striking anthracite miners to hold out in the trial of endurance between them and the capitalistic mine owners. If they hold out till snow flies there will be a coal famine in this country and prohibitive prices for coal. This means shivering for the people, great indignation and even revolt on their part, and a general "eye-opening" to the iniquities of the system of private ownership of the sources of wealth. It is going to be a bad blow for capitalistic interests generally. Worst of all, the capitalist politicians are getting uneasy on account of the elections that are approaching. If the pecky unions and the Socialists would only quit their meddling some contributing of funds, all would be well. The miners' stomachs would cool down and the strike would come to the natural end!

There is a development in the West that is very significant. Companies of soldiers had to be transported because they were urging men to the mines and join the strikers and because they were sharing their wealth with the famishing but picky Three cheers for the soldier! Even a miserable military system is all a part of the general trend of events. The Emperor of Germany has little sleep because of the spread of socialism among his soldiers. He fears that when it comes to a show his men will not obey his orders to their fellow citizens are to be the

SECRETARY'S FUND.

Previously reported 107.45
S. Y. Z., Milwaukee 3.25
Gust Meier, Milwaukee 1.00

From the profit point of view the profession is overcrowded . . . from the point of view of actual needs there are not half enough doctors.

Indeed, a disposition has developed in the past ten years to make the public subservient to the profession in all things and to maintain the physician in a position of unapproachable authority regardless of the rights of the people. And the pith and marrow of this disposition is profit making. Now, as a matter of fact, "a practising physician or surgeon exists because the people wish him to serve them. If men, being ill, refused all medical aid, there would be no practising physicians and no fortunes made from fees for personal service. There would remain the physiologist, biologist, pathologist—the scientist; but the practitioner would have disappeared. Pre-eminently does he depend upon custom, his power to attract, his skill as a workman. His is a science shaped into business, a profession of noble power to be of use to man in his bodily troubles. Yet daily more and more closely are the practitioners in league, confounding professional practice with scientific research, holding themselves independent of and superior to, the individual interests of their patients. What doctor will criticize another's work? Will any of them admit the commission of an error? How often will they acknowledge the existence of grave danger? Can an open opinion be obtained by the father whose child lies between life and death when at last the consulting physician has been called in? Hundreds of people are as much in the dark as to the real cause of the death of their dearest as are the morbid strangers who attend the funerals. By reason of the professional etiquette the medical men of today have lifted themselves beyond criticism. They will not criticize one another, and the untutored public, conscious of its ignorance, refrains from criticizing them as yet." (New York Herald, quoted in the Chicago Daily News, July 14, 1902.)

Granting, however, the strictest conscience to the physician, his work is hindered under the present social system by the dishonesty which profit-seeking begets in the men who furnish him with the medicine by means of which he is to fight disease. Men who are not the men on the case, the wholesale chemists will not scruple to admit the most vital drugs. In fact it has been calculated that, if the legitimate field of chemistry, that science would be fifty years ahead of where it is today. As Dr. Lawrence asks in the *Medical Brief*, "How many physicians know that paracetic is often made with benzoic acid obtained from urine, and that samples can seldom be found which resemble each other in physical properties or therapeutic value?" Three-fourths of the acetic acid sold is obtained from coal-tar and is the true oil of wintergreen, which is a powerful gastric antiseptic. Cheap preparations of ipecac are inert. Much of the acetic acid in the market is precipitated with alum, and unfit for use. Many find preparations must be made from green roots or leaves to be therapeutically active; yet drugs being simply merchandise to the man who makes his living buying and selling them, will not take these nice distinctions into consideration. Sweet oil of wintergreen, which is a hundred times stronger than oil of ergot, tincture of digitalis, tincture of foxglove, tincture of belladonna, ammonium carbonate, etc., are all injured by age, yet they continue to be dispensed and sold the *water-er-ters*." (Quoted in *American Almanac*, vol. II, p. 582.)

To make a phosphorized protid—capable of enhancing and multiplying the leucocytes in the blood—out of a powerful germicide and disinfectant is an impossibility, yet a certain firm of chemists are selling a weak solution of formaldehyde in leucine to practitioners by Dr. John Andle of Philadelphia.

The same profit-mongering which militates against the effective practice of medicine operates against the safety of human life in a thousand different ways. For example, in *Medical News* it is advertised in all the leading magazines to cure morphine, cocaine and opium habits. An analysis of these reveals it to be nothing more than morphine and whisky with a few extracts, such as ergot, rhubarb, to disguise the taste. The daily papers of all our great cities with advertisements of the "Lost Manhood Restored" quacks who ruin our young men and help to fill the insane asylums with the victims of their craft. The short-timer is another enforcement of our present social system. Dr. Cheney cites two cases which illustrate the methods of these commercial gentry. "One was a girl from whom the doctor took \$125, for nothing, and she died. He told her he had to do it because he was to complete the whole thing at once. However, he said that it was not the time to do it, and he would send for her. Meanwhile he operated on one woman who was pregnant and got a small foetus. He then sent for the girl, operated on her, artfully conveying the foetus up under her clothes, and showing it to her as her own. She made an 'uneventful recovery,' but ever after to remember that she had been pregnant and had got rid of the child. Now this is damnable. It is worse than robbery. It does not even help the woman from the first mis-step; she might have been reclaimed by somebody; but with the consciousness that she has had a young one, her case is deplorable indeed." (American Almanac, vol. II, p. 10.)

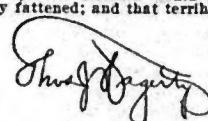
The main-spring of these evils is profit; and their only solution lies in Socialism, which would eliminate profit and the brood of wrongs. Socialism is the ownership of all the means of subsistence by an intelligently organized organization of the whole people and the common proprietorship of the machinery of production and distribution to the end that the arts and sciences and the agencies of happiness may be developed in the equal interests of humanity. Socialism would give to everyone the full product of his labor so that no man could exploit his fellow men. Nothing, therefore, could be gained by adulterating food and drugs; nothing could be achieved by trafficking in the weaknesses of human flesh; nothing could be obtained by mere trifling playing upon the ignorance of the youth of our land.

The physician could devote more time to individual patients, for the simple reason that his share of the social product would be ample sufficient to supply all his needs and he would not, therefore, have to work so hard. There would be no commercial overrunning of the profession because the distribution of medical men would be performed in shifts of two or three hours, thus giving place to all and allowing to all more leisure for study and research. The calling out of the doctor at all times of the day or night and the consequent drain upon his time from irregular hours would be stopped; because there would be a division of labor in his profession just as in other occupations. Merit, not money, would ultimately be the test of one's abilities; and no man, with a talent for medicine or surgery would be shut out of the colleges or laboratories on account of poverty, for there would be no poverty under Socialism.

With the highly-developed machinery of our time in the hands of the people and not for the private gain of the individual, the wealth of the country could be doubled and trebled at an expenditure of less than three hours of labor the day, reducing the tremendous and fatal slums would give place to healthy settlements, the nation would hold and add to its workers. The long hours of exhaustion, of the nation, would end and add to the workers. The long hours of exhaustion excluded, succeeding generations of men and women would be physically and hence, mentally and morally better and stronger. Zymotic diseases would end with the total disappearance of the filth upon which they fattened; and that terrible plague of phthisis would eventually be wiped out.

The physician's work would then be constructive and lasting, and the children of men would rise up and call him blessed.

(Copyright applied for.)



Even if the coal strike should collapse, that the Socialistic water service can stand it and is not bankrupt, while the rest of the city government is!

Justice Shiras of the United States supreme court, who will always be remembered principally for his infamously bad opinion on the income tax law, says Labor must incorporate so that an arbitration law can be passed that will be binding on the men as well as the employers.

"Arbitration," he says, "is the logical method of settling labor troubles, such as the miners' strike, which affects the general prosperity and comfort of a great section of the country."

Intellect, lurking in his last observation: The trade union miners' strike instead of affecting the general prosperity is distinctly in the interest of the trade property. To settle the strike and quiet the revolt of the people, as the capitalistic Shirases would wish, without any other results from the trouble, would be to plunge that section back into the human prosperity that the politicians are forcing people to believe in. It is a prosperity under which the majority of the working people go hungry and work long hours for less than enough to satisfy that hunger. The miners' strike is a strike for actual prosperity—the prosperity of those who create wealth rather than those who gobble it, after it is produced.

David Rose was duly elected to serve Milwaukee as mayor, yet he is planning to make hundreds of speeches around the state in his frantic effort to get into the governor's chair. A man with any manhood in his makeup would resign as mayor or when giving his time to a campaign for the governorship—but aristocratic Dave isn't built that way. He will draw part pay for work he neglects, and laugh in his sleeve at the stupidity of the people. Let a common wageworker even use a day off, without pay, to do campaign work, and see how long he would hold his job!

Never mind about Rose's interests or La Follette's interests, Mr. Workingman, think of your own interests. Prepare to cast your vote so that it will be a help in forcing a change in society—a change that will give you more than a mere anxious living in exchange for your long and hard days of toil. You have been fooled long enough. Now do a little fooling yourself—fool the politicians!



Even if the coal strike should collapse, that the Socialistic water service can stand it and is not bankrupt, while the rest of the city government is!

Justice Shiras of the United States supreme court, who will always be remembered principally for his infamously bad opinion on the income tax law, says Labor must incorporate so that an arbitration law can be passed that will be binding on the men as well as the employers.

"Arbitration," he says, "is the logical method of settling labor troubles, such as the miners' strike, which affects the general prosperity and comfort of a great section of the country."

Intellect,

The Reward of the Toiler.

By W. D. Howells, Author of "A Traveller from Altruria."

What I object to is this economic system in which we live and which seems to have created. It might be law as inflexible in human affairs as the order of day and night in the natural world; that if a man will work hard, rest and eat, and shall not be beaten by any question as to how hard he works and his provision shall come! This is less ideal than this satisfies the man. But in our state of things no one is secure of this. No one is sure of doing work; no one is sure of not losing it. I may have my work taken away from me at any moment by the caprice, the mood, the indigence of a man who has not the qualification for knowing whether I do it well or ill. At any time of life—at every time of life—a man may feel that if he will keep on doing his duty he shall not suffer in himself or in those who are dear to him, except through natural causes. But, as things are now, no man can feel this, and so we go on pushing and pulling, and trampling under foot; tying, cheating, stealing; and when we get to the end, covered with blood and dirt and sin and shame, and look back over the way we've come to a palace of our own, or to the poorhouse (which is about the

only possession we can claim in common with our brother men) I don't think the retrospect can be pleasing. * * * We can't put it all on conditions; we must put some of the blame on character. But CONDITIONS MAKE CHARACTER, and people are greed and foolish, and wish to have end to shine, because having and shining are held up to them as the chief good of life. We all know they are not the chief good, perhaps not good at all; but if some one ventures to say so, all the rest use call him a fraud and a crank, and so on, driving and toiling to the palace or the poorhouse. * * * We don't yell and toil for ourselves alone. The palace or the poorhouse is not merely for ourselves, but for our children whom we've brought up in the superstition that having and shining is the chief good. We dare not teach them otherwise for fear they may falter in the fight. * * * and the children of others will crowd them out of the palace into the poorhouse. If we felt sure that honest work shared by all would bring them honest food shared by all, some few of us, who did not wish our children to rise above their fellows—though we could not bear to have them fall below—might trust them with the truth.

Eye-Openers for the Preachers.

Mr. Gompers gives a Startling View of Labor Conditions under the Competitive System, but it is a System the Workers Vote for when they cast their Ballots for either of the Capitalistic Parties.

Samuel Gompers recently attended a meeting of the Washington ministers by invitation, and a discussion as to why workers do not attend church took place, from which the following conclusion will be found interesting:

Gen. Eaton—I would like to ask a fundamental question: Why the laboring people of the country exclude themselves from the churches?

Dr. Ratcliffe—A question comes before us.

Mr. Gompers—Of course the last question could be better answered by you gentlemen than myself. The men and women who work long hours every day have not the time to go to church; and when I say every day I mean it literally, not figuratively. For instance, it is not more than two weeks ago that the representatives of a large corporation appealed to me to prevent a strike of their employees because the men wanted to insist upon Sunday observance—Sunday rest. As to the question as to why a large number of the working people abstain from attending church, if it be true I take exceeding good care to see that it is extinguished before I leave my hands, for fear that I might hurt my neighbor's property. The man who will not stand in this age of ours, as a wage-earner, with his fellow-workmen unitedly in an associated effort to try and secure a living minimum wage, acts in the greatest degree, to his own disadvantage and injury, and the disadvantage and injury of his wife and children, and the disadvantages and injury of his fellow man.

This opens up the whole vista of the economic age in which we live—the philosophy of industrialism—and I feel I have not done it justice.

Voices—You have answered it well.

Mr. Gompers—You have not answered my question at all! These unorganized laborers have their rights. Now, what right has organized labor to interfere with unorganized labor?

Mr. Gompers—It does not interfere with their legal rights. You can say you will not work with me. Nor is it an infringement upon my legal right to say that I will not work with you; that is within the province of your right. The New York court of appeals recently decided that workmen have the legal right to do this to quite work; to say that they shall not work with certain employers; and justified their position in many grounds. * * * Mr. Hunt—Are there certain unions which absolutely prevent another man from coming into the union? I am told that a workman—a capable workman—was refused admission to one of the unions.

Mr. Gompers—There is no shadow of truth in that.

Mr. Young—I would like to say that I know, of my own personal knowledge, that the fact in this city. The statement has been made to me by two members of my congregation.

Mr. Gompers—As a matter of fact, there may be this—that the man has exercised his legal right of killing the interests of his fellow-workmen, and the other workmen have exercised their legal right to refuse him further opportunities if they can help. There is not a union that limits its membership. I want to say that I do not think I broke the Sabbath yesterday, more than either of you. I spoke in public, I want to call your attention to a few things I observed and it may be it will interest you. I think it is somewhat apropos to the question that our friend, Dr. Fliske, propounded. A gentleman who was there, an amateur photographer, could not develop his pictures and give me a proof to bring with me, or you might have seen something that would stir your hearts, shock you, and arouse your interest. The pictures are those of strikers at the Jossas glass works, at Minotola, N. J. For instance, there is one picture of a group of children, the eldest 11 years of age, who have spent the last three and a half of his eleven years in the employ of the Jossas glass works. He is the eldest of the group, and it ranges down to one little shaver, not quite 7 years. He, too, is one of the strikers. The law of New Jersey provides that children under the age of 14 shall not be permitted to work in any factory, mill, shop or store in New Jersey; that minors over that age may be permitted to work, but not longer than fifty-four hours a week. Yet this company, composed of so-called Christian gentlemen, employs children, not alone in violation of all that is God-like, but in violation of the statute laws of the state. A lawbreaker—to make child slaves. I have here something that may interest you too. You will find here envy and on the face of them you will find figures and names of persons. I was offered several hundred if I wanted them; I did not specially select these which I have, just took them as they came. These are envelopes indicating what people have earned, and what are their wages at the end of two weeks:

One says: Two weeks' wages.....\$12.20
Another: Two weeks' wages.....17.14
Another: Two weeks' wages.....23.40
Another: Two weeks' wages.....12.32

It is not so tragic it would be really ludicrous. I want you to look at these envelopes. YOU WILL FIND THAT THEY HAVE NOT BEEN OPENED! Do you know why? Just imagine a man getting his check for pay and not opening the envelope. Because there was nothing inside. The men are compelled to buy everything that they can at the company's stores; and the man and wife who do not buy at the company's stores every solitary thing and spend every solitary cent that they earn are suspected of having bought elsewhere and are dismissed from the employ of the company. Not a store is permitted in Minotola.

Mr. Gompers—No; there is no trespassing of organized labor upon unorganized labor. The trespassing is on the other side. The organization of workmen see for themselves what they regard as a minimum wage—a living wage—

Two weeks upon the average net of the workman; that they may conduct their affairs and support their families according to the average need; that shall give them an average comfort and hope to induce all workmen to adopt that minimum living wage standard.

Dr. Ratcliffe—Did you ever hear of unorganized labor refusing to work on a job because organized laborers were at work on it? A free man, is he not the man who can work when, where and at what he chooses?

Mr. Gompers—Yes, and no. Yes—if he had the full freedom to act without any control of any kind. When, however, a man must work today or his family, he cannot, he is not a free man. On the other hand, a man is organized with his fellows, in the times of industrial tranquility and employment he and they have accumulated a little fund which may sustain them for a few days or a few weeks, and then act jointly, they are in a better position to freely enter and leave and finally agree and contract with the employer for better terms.

Dr. Fliske—Then does not answer my question at all, Mr. Gompers. Here is a vast body of unorganized workmen, they pay taxes to the government for the protection of their rights to labor and seek their compatriots and prosperity as they choose; they pay their taxes for that. Now, is there a right inherent in any body of men to say that these unorganized men shall not be protected in their right to labor anywhere and when they will unless they pay tribute to organized labor?

Mr. Gompers—That is rather an argument more than a question. I shall try to answer it by saying that the non-organized workmen have the legal right to work wherever they can find employment, upon such terms as they are willing to accept, without hindrance or infringement upon those legal rights. But they are living in the year of grace 1902 in these United States of America, and no man or set of men has the moral right to do anything that is an invasion or an infringement of the rights and the interests of all. If I built myself a shanty on a barren island, where no one else is living, I can apply the touch to that and no one says me nay. I live in

only possession we can claim in common with our brother men) I don't think the retrospect can be pleasing. * * * We can't put it all on conditions; we must put some of the blame on character. But CONDITIONS MAKE CHARACTER, and people are greed and foolish, and wish to have end to shine, because having and shining are held up to them as the chief good of life. We all know they are not the chief good, perhaps not good at all; but if some one ventures to say so, all the rest use call him a fraud and a crank, and so on, driving and toiling to the palace or the poorhouse. * * * We don't yell and toil for ourselves alone. The palace or the poorhouse is not merely for ourselves, but for our children whom we've brought up in the superstition that having and shining is the chief good. We dare not teach them otherwise for fear they may falter in the fight. * * * and the children of others will crowd them out of the palace into the poorhouse. If we felt sure that honest work shared by all would bring them honest food shared by all, some few of us, who did not wish our children to rise above their fellows—though we could not bear to have them fall below—might trust them with the truth.

Mr. Gompers—Does that company own tenement?

Mr. Gompers—Yes. The employees are compelled to live in the houses of the company and pay rent to it. The employees are just as much slaves as were the serfs of old.

Mr. Gompers—If I were in that neighborhood I would prosecute those men!

Mr. Gompers—A few days ago we were called upon the governor of New Jersey

to, N. J., except the company's stores, not a chamber, not a hotel is permitted within the limits of Minotola.

A Voice—As a matter of fact, what are the charges as compared with others?

Mr. Gompers—More than 40 per cent, higher than that for which the goods could be purchased at the nearest stores—ten or fifteen miles away.

Dr. Skellinget—It is not that store-keeping in violation of the law?

Mr. Gompers—Of course; but you must bear in mind that the law is one thing when it comes to workmen and another when it comes to large employers of labor.

Mr. Gompers—Does that company own tenement?

Mr. Gompers—Yes. The employees are compelled to live in the houses of the company and pay rent to it. The employees are just as much slaves as were the serfs of old.

Mr. Gompers—If I were in that neighborhood I would prosecute those men!

Mr. Gompers—A few days ago we were called upon the governor of New Jersey

to tell us he believed the law was unconstitutional. Mark you, the governor, charged with the execution of the laws of the state, says the law is unconstitutional! Another crime against the American was Old Glory floating from the chimney of the establishments. There is not an anti-union establishment that is not deceiving our country by floating Old Glory, typifying it as a free shop. The freedom to lose courage, dignity and manhood!

Dr. Fliske—Are there not anti-Child labor laws in the Northern states?

Mr. Gompers—Yes, sir. Only two Southern states have them. In Tennessee, two and a half years ago, there was one enacted. This year a law was enacted in Kentucky.

A Voice—It seems that, in New Jersey, the law does not affect the matter.

Mr. Gompers—There are only a few instances in New Jersey, I am glad to say. We want the law; we will do the rest. If we can not do it in any other way we will go out on a strike.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

NEWS OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Union and Non-Union Wages.

Carroll D. Wright, United States commissioner of labor, has issued the following comparison in hours and wages of union and non-union workers in this country:

Bakers—Union men work 70.5 hours a week; average daily wages, \$2.05. Non-union men work 96.4 hours a week; average daily wages, \$1.79.

Bricklayers—Union men work 51.5 hours a week; average daily wages, \$2.80. Non-union men work 57.4 hours a week; average daily wages, \$1.78.

Carpenters—Union men work 45 hours a week; average daily wages, \$2.53. Non-union men work 58 hours a week; average daily wages, \$2.13.

Cigarmakers—Union men work 47 hours a week; average daily wages, \$2.27. Non-union men work 53.8 hours a week; average daily wages, \$1.65.

Horseshoers—Union men work 53 hours a week; average daily wages, \$2.96. Non-union men work 70.6 hours a week; average daily wages, \$2.05.

Painters—Union men work 48 hours a week; average daily wages, \$2.50. Non-union men work 53 hours a week; average daily wages, \$1.80.

Union men will do well to poke these figures, which are from an authentic source, under the nose of their unionizing friends and ask them what they have to say to it.

Good for the Soldier Boys!

Parkersburg, W. Va., Aug. 31.—An unexpected situation has resulted from the ordering out of the National Guard. The soldiers, whose sympathies were all with the strikers from the first, have used their influence with the men who are at work and have persuaded so many of them to join the strike that detachment stationed at Rush Run had to be recalled and sent to another point to keep it from emptying the mine.

It is estimated that over 1000 families have been evicted in the New River valley and tonight hundreds of destitute families are sleeping out of doors. Food is scarce and the condition of the men is pitiable.

Dr. Alexander—Is it due to the realization that the clergy have with capital?

Mr. Gompers—No, with capitalists.

Mr. Young—I would like to say that I know, of my own personal knowledge, that the fact in this city. The statement has been made to me by two members of my congregation.

Mr. Gompers—As a matter of fact, there may be this—that the man has exercised his legal right of killing the interests of his fellow-workmen, and the other workmen have exercised their legal right to refuse him further opportunities if they can help.

There is not a union that limits its membership. I want to say that I do not think I broke the Sabbath yesterday, more than either of you. I spoke in public, I want to call your attention to a few things I observed and it may be it will interest you. I think it is somewhat apropos to the question that our friend, Dr. Fliske, propounded. A gentleman who was there, an amateur photographer, could not develop his pictures and give me a proof to bring with me, or you might have seen something that would stir your hearts, shock you, and arouse your interest. The pictures are those of strikers at the Jossas glass works, at Minotola, N. J. For instance, there is one picture of a group of children, the eldest 11 years of age, who have spent the last three and a half of his eleven years in the employ of the Jossas glass works. He is the eldest of the group, and it ranges down to one little shaver, not quite 7 years. He, too, is one of the strikers. The law of New Jersey provides that children under the age of 14 shall not be permitted to work in any factory, mill, shop or store in New Jersey; that minors over that age may be permitted to work, but not longer than fifty-four hours a week. Yet this company, composed of so-called Christian gentlemen, employs children, not alone in violation of all that is God-like, but in violation of the statute laws of the state. A lawbreaker—to make child slaves. I have here something that may interest you too. You will find here envy and on the face of them you will find figures and names of persons. I was offered several hundred if I wanted them; I did not specially select these which I have, just took them as they came. These are envelopes indicating what people have earned, and what are their wages at the end of two weeks:

One says: Two weeks' wages.....\$12.20
Another: Two weeks' wages.....17.14
Another: Two weeks' wages.....23.40
Another: Two weeks' wages.....12.32

It is not so tragic it would be really ludicrous. I want you to look at these envelopes. YOU WILL FIND THAT THEY HAVE NOT BEEN OPENED! Do you know why? Just imagine a man getting his check for pay and not opening the envelope. Because there was nothing inside. The men are compelled to buy everything that they can at the company's stores; and the man and wife who do not buy at the company's stores every solitary thing and spend every solitary cent that they earn are suspected of having bought elsewhere and are dismissed from the employ of the company. Not a store is permitted in Minotola.

Mr. Gompers—No; there is no trespassing of organized labor upon unorganized labor. The trespassing is on the other side. The organization of workmen see for themselves what they regard as a minimum wage—a living wage—

Two weeks upon the average net of the workman; that they may conduct their affairs and support their families according to the average need; that shall give them an average comfort and hope to induce all workmen to adopt that minimum living wage standard.

Dr. Ratcliffe—Did you ever hear of unorganized labor refusing to work on a job because organized laborers were at work on it? A free man, is he not the man who can work when, where and at what he chooses?

Mr. Gompers—Yes, and no. Yes—if he had the full freedom to act without any control of any kind. When, however, a man must work today or his family, he cannot, he is not a free man. On the other hand, a man is organized with his fellows, in the times of industrial tranquility and employment he and they have accumulated a little fund which may sustain them for a few days or a few weeks, and then act jointly, they are in a better position to freely enter and leave and finally agree and contract with the employer for better terms.

Dr. Fliske—Then does not answer my question at all, Mr. Gompers. Here is a vast body of unorganized workmen, they pay taxes to the government for the protection of their rights to labor and seek their compatriots and prosperity as they choose; they pay their taxes for that. Now, is there a right inherent in any body of men to say that these unorganized men shall not be protected in their right to labor anywhere and when they will unless they pay tribute to organized labor?

Mr. Gompers—That is rather an argument more than a question. I shall try to answer it by saying that the non-organized workmen have the legal right to work wherever they can find employment, upon such terms as they are willing to accept, without hindrance or infringement upon those legal rights. But they are living in the year of grace 1902 in these United States of America, and no man or set of men has the moral right to do anything that is an invasion or an infringement of the rights and the interests of all. If I built myself a shanty on a barren island, where no one else is living, I can apply the touch to that and no one says me nay. I live in

only possession we can claim in common with our brother men, not a chamber, not a hotel is permitted within the limits of Minotola.

A Voice—As a matter of fact, what are the charges as compared with others?

Mr. Gompers—More than 40 per cent, higher than that for which the goods could be purchased at the nearest stores—ten or fifteen miles away.

Dr. Skellinget—It is not that store-keeping in violation of the law?

Mr. Gompers—Of course; but you must bear in mind that the law is one thing when it comes to workmen and another when it comes to large employers of labor.

Mr. Gompers—Yes, sir. Only two Southern states have them. In Tennessee, two and a half years ago, there was one enacted. This year a law was enacted in Kentucky.

A Voice—It seems that, in New Jersey, the law does not affect the matter.

Mr. Gompers—There are only a few instances in New Jersey, I am glad to say. We want the law; we will do the rest. If we can not do it in any other way we will go out on a strike.

Gleanings from Busy Socialistic Fields.

Notes from Yankee-land.
Two town trustees were elected at Merced, California.

The Slogan is a new Socialist paper at Grand Junction, Col.

Indianapolis is planning a Father Haggerty meeting.

The local paper of Monts Vista, Col., has come out for Socialism.

Comrade James O'Neal spoke Labor day at Terra Haute, Ind.

Comrade Belyon of Chicago was the Labor day speaker at Vincennes, Ind.

Predictions are made that the Socialists will carry the Cripple Creek district.

The Canadian Socialists now have a branch organization in Iceland, and a paper is published there.

Rev. J. J. Spouse, the Socialist preacher of Michigan, was the Labor day speaker at Linton, Ind. He made a hit.

Comrade Geo. B. Sprague of Helena is the Socialist candidate for congress from Montana. An active campaign will be made.

Comrade Eugene N. Debs has completed his labors in the West for the present and is now at his home in Terre Haute resting before beginning his fall Lyceum lecture tour. He made the Labor day address at Davenport, Ia.

Comrade Winfield Gaylord last week held some exceptionally successful street meetings in Milwaukee, the feature of which was the eagerness of the people to listen to the truths of Socialism. A good deal of literature was sold.

At Poplar Bluff, Mo., the factory owners threatened to discharge men attending Socialist meetings. As a result the men have put up a local Socialist ticket which will win, and the capitalists begin to think they were dealing in unpopularity.

The Social Democrats of Butte, Montana, have nominated Comrade Clarence Smith, secretary of the American Labor Union, for state senator, and put up a strong legislative and county ticket. Their platform is full of "go" and applicable, properly, to local conditions.

The Wisconsin campaign this fall will be brisk or brisker according as the comrades are able to stand the pressure. Unfortunately, it requires money to run campaigns—especially campaigns of education, but the money will be wisely expended and will not go largely into "grifter's" pockets as is the rule with the capitalist campaign funds. Already arrangements have been made to send Comrade Gaylord about the state, Comrade Berger will also make a tour, several meetings for Comrade Thomas Morgan of Chicago are being arranged and Comrade Gaylord Wilshire is already secured for fifteen speeches. The tour will fly as fast as the funds will allow.

The Iowa state convention was held at Davenport on September 2 with a good attendance. The following state ticket was nominated: Secretary of state, W. A. Jacobs, Davenport; auditor, T. J. Grant, Muscatine; treasurer, S. R. McDowell, Lake City; attorney-general, L. S. McCrillis, Des Moines; supreme judge, A. D. Pugh, Des Moines; clerk of supreme court, A. H. Larsen, Waterloo; railroad commissioner, J. S. Lorimer, Winterset.

Comrade J. M. Work of Des Moines was made national committeeman, Comrade W. A. Jacobs organizer and state secretary and a platform without immediate demands adopted. The state committee consists of Comrades H. A. Jacobs of Davenport, E. Holtz of Dubuque, F. J. West of Avery, J. J. Jacobson of Des Moines, A. W. Ricker of Grand River, and S. R. McDowell of Lake City.

The Herald this week gives the comrades a gilt-edged opportunity to make propaganda among the doctors. While many have availed themselves of the chance and ordered the paper in bundles, we cannot feel satisfied with the interest shown in the matter. Many and many a town and city should jump at

the chance and it is criminal to pass it by. It is plain that some of our comrades need waking up.

Comrade Morrison I. Swift is making use of his wits in checkmating the authorities of Hazleton, Pa., who wince every time they hear the ominous word Socialism. He issues handbills in the form of "Miners' Socialist Bulletin" and in announcing his meetings throws in a lot of red-hot agitation matter that goes right to the mark. "I am not positively informed whether the injunction against me is to be served Saturday or not," he says, "on one of the hills: 'enjoining Socialist from spreading it like enjoining the sun from shining! Socialism will that party before he returns to the green isle."

Across the Herring Pond. There is a growing Socialist party in the Argentine Republic, South America. At Mnihausen, in Alsace, six Socialists have been elected members of the municipal council, which now has eighteen Socialists. This result is due to strenuous propaganda.

British Social Democrats gave Comrade James Connolly of the Irish Socialist party a farewell dinner preparatory to his trip to the United States. He sailed August 30. He has chosen to make his tour of the United States under S. L. P. and has decided, and as he is a fair minded fellow, it is pretty likely to get a new idea of that party before he returns to the green isle.

T. Metzner is dead. He was one of the oldest of the Berlin Socialists, for he was 72 years old, and he had been a very active member of the party for over thirty years. He was a workman, a shoemaker, but he was indefatigable in spreading a knowledge of Socialism. He had been several times a candidate to the Reichstag, but he had not succeeded in being elected.

A Social Democratic party now exists in Japan and according to a French journal its founders "are men of education and energy" and worthy of the esteem and confidence of their fellow men. There are five of them, one of whom is a professor of political science and literature in a Tokio college, founded and conducted under the auspices of a former prime minister. Two others are editors of a big daily in Tokio. The other two are the editors of Kodo Sekai, the Socialist paper. The government is said to be hostile to the new party.

The congress of German speaking Socialists of Austria is being held at Aussig. The German Socialist party was represented, and all the Austrian Socialist deputies were present. A Czech greeted the assembly on behalf of Socialists of his party.

During the first day an important speech was made by Perutz, who urged that, though

Socialism was international, it need not for that reason be anti-national.

There are twenty-nine periodicals inciting Socialism, an increase of five on 1901, and the circulation has increased five times.

The penalties incurred by Socialists in the year were three years and nine months, four years and four years, three months and ten days' imprisonment.

The censure still exists in Austria, and news, etc., was blocked out 170 times.

The income was 60,758 crowns and the expenditure 54,800 crowns, of which 42,036 crowns were spent for purposes of propaganda.

First District—Swan Neison.

Second District—Nie Schwinn.

Third District—Hermann Helm.

Fourth District—Jerome Underhill.

Fifth District—Willis C. Acker.

Sixth District—W. H. Stutz.

Eighth District—Fred Steling.

Ninth District—Edmund J. Berner.

Tenth District—John Moser.

Eleventh District—Edmund T. Melms.

Twelfth District—Gustav Richter.

Thirteenth District—Richard Flechsig.

Fourteenth District—Joe Lopinski.

Fifteenth District—Anton Palma.

Sixteenth District—Ang. A. Strehlow.

BENTORIAL.

Fifth District—Nic Petersen.

Sixth District—Robert Miller.

Seventh District—Frank Conlue.

conquer. * * * The commercial value of a miner is less than a quarter of a man. Socialism will make the miner a full man. * * * Don't make a Christmas present of your votes to the Morgan-Baer Republico-Democratic party. * * * Workingmen are nothings in society. They give their labor, their children's labor, and their votes to capitalists. Then they wonder why they are nothings. And so on. It is the kind of work that counts.

We are preparing a leaflet containing the state and national platforms and the names of the state candidates. It must be given wide circulation, as we have a platform in Wisconsin this year that will appeal to every honest, progressive voter who gives it a careful reading.

Every Socialist ought to be familiar with his pedigree as a Socialist. You can get the facts in the Red Book. It is 15 cents.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT.

THE FINEST QUALITY.

THE LOWEST PRICES.

August J. Stecher

.....JEWELER.....

Corner Third & State St.

Webster's Dictionary.

We offer you the best dictionary ever put upon the market at a low price. It is an AMERICAN DICTIONARY, the first edition, containing the entire vocabulary of the first edition, the entire corrections and improvements of the second edition, to which is prefixed an introductory dissertation on the origin, history and connection of the languages of Western Asia and Europe, with an extensive list of the principles of grammar and language formation.

Every word is defined, and every word is given every word that Webster ever defined, and an appendix of 10,000 Difficult Words, Pronouncing Vocabulary of Scripture Names, Greek and Latin Proper Names, Modern Geographical Names, Dictionary of Synonyms and Antonyms, Comprehensive Biographical Heroes of the World, Poems and Poetry, Index of Names of Notable Persons, Dictionary of Mythology, Dictionary of Musical Terms, Dictionary of Familiar Allusions, Lexicon of Foreign Phrases, Dictionary of Abbreviations, and FOUR BEAUTIFULLY COLOR-PLATES all in one, in the actual color, of the American Flag, the Naval Flag, Pilot Signals of Various Nations, Yacht Club Signals, Shoulder Straps for Officers.

This is a big dictionary that any student or householder may be proud to have as a reference work. It measures 9 by 11 inches and weighs 8 pounds. It is listed in the publishers' catalogues at \$25, but bound in sheepskin, with margins and every word.

FREE! FREE! FREE!

Offer No. 1.—This handsome, durable Dictionary, absolutely free to anyone sending us fifteen yearly subscriptions to the Herald. When shipped, we will pay the postage.

Offer No. 2.—If you can't succeed in securing fifteen subscribers, we will give you a year's subscription to the Herald and the Dictionary for \$2.00. If called for, almost less than a leather-binding alone would cost! An extra charge of 15 cents will be made when sent out of town or delivered to the city.

YOUNG MEN WANTED to learn telegraphy day or evening. Position when telegraphy is learned. Hundreds of young men are learning it for the first time.

Young men willing to work for four or five dollars a week for first two years. Try it and see. Telegraphy pays new beginners \$40, \$45, \$50, a month and promotion. Ask any railway official in the United States.

MILWAUKEE TELEGRAPH SCHOOL, 4th Floor, Germania Building.

MALE HELP.

YOUNG MEN WANTED to learn telegraphy day or evening. Position when telegraphy is learned. Hundreds of young men are learning it for the first time.

Young men willing to work for four or five dollars a week for first two years. Try it and see. Telegraphy pays new beginners \$40, \$45, \$50, a month and promotion. Ask any railway official in the United States.

MILWAUKEE TELEGRAPH SCHOOL, 4th Floor, Germania Building.

THEO. SCHELLE, 310 WEST WATER STREET, JEWELRY, Good Reliable Workmen's Watches \$4.75, \$6.50, \$10.00.

ELECTRICITY-STRUCTURE, I Can Give Any Type of Goods Without Torture.

Electric power used in the best of all necessities.

KIDNEY, SPIDER, PILER, RHEUMATISM and NEUROSES. Consultation Free. G. L. BETTS, Electrician, 10 Wisconsin St., Milwaukee, Wis.

KNEIPP'S ELECTRIC LIGHT AND WATER CURE INSTITUTE.

H. A. Schmidt, M. D., Prop.

CURES ALL DISEASES. BEST RESULTS.

Telephone Black 9901.

499 Twelfth Street.

DR. TH. BURMEISTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC.

404 CHESTNUT ST., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

ZAHN & STROESSER

FINE TAILORING,

316 State Street, MILWAUKEE.

FOUR DOORS WEST OF THIRD STREET.

Sumner Clearing Sale

120 Pianos

OFFERED AT A SACRIFICE

To make room for our large fall stock now contracted for. Sale begins Monday, September 8, 1902. Greatest opportunity ever offered to piano buyers. The entire big stock of high-grade pianos will be closed out at manufacturer's cost.

Handsome cabinet grand, Mason & Hamlin pianos, Vose & Sons, Schaeffer, Kohler & Co., Haines and other well-known makes. Every piano warranted by the manufacturers and ourselves. We will sell on easy monthly or weekly payments. Also have a lot of good pianos which were out on rent during the summer season and others which are somewhat shopworn. Two handsome Carlston pianos in first-class condition, regular price \$250.00, will be closed out for \$185.00. One \$300.00 Shomer sold now for \$147.00. One \$275.00 Harrington fine mahogany case, excellent tone, for \$190.00. One fine Fischer, \$160.00. Two \$250.00 Schiller pianos at \$165.00. \$400.00 Haines, \$225.00. One Richmond piano, \$150.00. Davis & Sons, \$128.00. Gaylord, \$140.00. Handsome mahogany Marshall & Wendell, \$175.00. \$350.00 Bush & Gerts for \$238.00. Booth piano, walnut case, \$110.00.

Five elegant Brewer-Pryor pianos, regular price \$350.00, will be given away for \$187.00. Four New York pianos at \$118.00.

Attend the sale Monday, September 8. First callers will have the best choice. Sale will take place at our retail department, 330 Grand avenue, Alhambra building.

Kreiter Piano Co.

Largest Piano Business in the Northwest.

Pianos Shipped All Over the Country

JOHN LUELL, MANUFACTURER OF FINE CIGARS,

1711 Fland de Lao Ave., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

DR. H. C. BERGER, Physician.

OFFICE: 12th St. and Garfield Ave. Tel. Clark 14.

RESIDENCE: 752 Eighth St., Tel. North 165.

Telephone 9111 White. Commercial Printing.

JACOB HUNGER, PRINTER,

602 Chestnut St., cor 6th. - Milwaukee, Wis.

JOHN LUELL, MANUFACTURER OF FINE CIGARS,

536 Second Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

Mr. BAUMANN—Santiago de Cuba, G. L. 10c

Cigar, Golden Harvest, Lone Star, No. 555

5c Cigar.

M. N. LANDO, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Deutscher Abogato,

Room 33, Hathaway Building,

(Cor. Mason St. and Broadway)

Phone 8671 White. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Fresh, Smoked, Salted, Spiced, and Pre-

served Fish, Oysters, Crabs, Caviar, etc.

F. TEWS, (Not in any trust.)

Phone Blue 484. 372 First Ave.

NORTH AVENUE BOTTLE HOUSE,

NICK PETERSEN, Proprietor.

2714 North Ave., Milwaukee.

Telephone West 2694.